THE ONEIDA DISASTER.

Full Particulars of Her Sinking by the Bombay.

Interesting Letter from Surgeon Suddards to His Father.

Indifference of Captain Eyre to the Fate of the Cneida and Her Crew.

Full List of the Officers and Men Saved and Lost.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9, 1870.

The following are interesting extracts from a private letter from Surgeon James Suddards, of the Oneida, to his father, Rev. William Suddards, D. D., of this city, dated Yokobama, January 31:-

We left Yokohama January 24 at five P. M., and at quarter to seven were run into by the Bombay on the starboard quarter, the whole of which was carried away. She struck us full with her sharp fron stem and cut everything off as with a chise; The wheel, steering gear, spanker boom and gail and poop cabin were all carried away, and in fifteen minutes she sunk in fourteen tathoms of water; and out of a personnet of twenty-five officers and 150 men nine officers and fifty-four men are left to tell

The ward room dinner was just finishing at the moment of the collision. It seemed to me as if the whole side of the ship was coming bodily in on the dinner table. We all rushed on deck immediately. Everything was in the greatest confusion. As I stepped over the hatch combing I saw a large steamer just leaving us. She was hailed by our excutive officer and requested to stay by us, but, as far as I could under, they steamed away as fast as they could go. I walked aft on the quarter deck and saw that everything was smashed to pieces. I then looked over the quarter and saw the extent of the damage. I believed then that the ship would go down in two minutes, and rapidly concluded that

As a realized the position 1 noticed that the ward room bout, which hang at the fore quarter, was manned by twelve or fourteen men. I jumped on the ran and asked if an officer was in the hoat. The men said "No," and, seeing who I was, they said:up in, Dector," and, seizing hold of me, two or an dragged me into the boat. I at once ordering a man at each fail to lower of having first out all the fastenings We stayed thus until within three or s of the saip's going down. During this omewaln and two or three men got into and any the whole number seventeen.

stall hanging at the davits when the ship began to roll in that peculiar way which precedes loundering, and the boat was dashed against the the ship, threatening to dash her 1 looked on the deck and abuit the mainmast, gave the order to lower away and hang by the rans. The fall got Jammed and had to cut away with a knife. Had we been three minutes longer at the davits it would have been too late, as she went down like a shot after starting, and the suction would have carried our boat down with the wreck.

I may mention here that when the boat was brought up to tae Idaho she nearly sank alongside, and on examination it was found that seven pieces were broken on her starboard side, and one of the planks was knocked an inch out of place. This must have been done by striking the side of the ship, and convinces me that we could not have saved any more in our boat, as she would have filled and gone down with a heavier load.

As the coxswain cut the fall a junk was seen close by, under sail. We started for her, intending to bring her alongside, if possible, and save life. Being under sail, nowever, and going free, she rapidly left us, and in about two or three minutes e gave it up, and, on turning to go back to the ship, found she had disappeared. We pulled to where we thought she had been, but seeing and hearing nothing finally beaded for the shore and landed about thirty minutes past eight. I at once went up to a Japanese house, engaged three guides and started off for Yokohama, twenty-five to thirty miles distant. We crossed five mountains on the way and had the most fatiguing tramp you can imagine. We arrived all safe at four o'clock on the morning of sistance to the wreck. The vessel was found yesterday, but no bodies as yet.

matter. All the officers of the Bombay have been examined. Gur turn will come to-morrow. Mr. Delong, the American Minister, is conducting the proceedings on our behalf. You will know the re-March 17. I landed on shore in undress uniform. without a cap, and only saved my watch by having currence and subsequent fatigue, but am now much better and begin to feel like myself. All Yokohama has been extremely kind to the survivors. The feeling against the captain of the Bombay for

not stopping is intense, and if the court attempts to whitewash him violence may be attempted. No vessel that has ever been in Eastern waters was so they would rather the misfortune had happened to one of their own vessels. Of twelve officers eating dinner at the time of the collision I am the only on

Despatches Received by the Navy Department-Complete List of the Officers and Men Lost-Names of the Saved-Investigation Proceeding in Yokohama.

The following are the first official despatches received by the Navy Department of the Oneida disaster. They give a complete official list of the lost and saved:-

UNITED STATES SHIP IDAHO,] YOROHAMA, Japan, Jan. 30, 1870. SIR-It is my painful duty to report to you the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida by the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamer Bombay in Yokohama bay on the night of the 24th inst.

The Oneida left the harbor of Yokohama bound to Hong Kong about five P. M. of that day, and when near Saratoga Spit was struck this steamer, then arriving from Hong Kong. The Oneida was struck just forward of her star board mizzen rigging, carrying away the whole of the starboard quarter, wheel and all the steering gear, and sunk, so far as I have been able to learn, in about fifteen minutes after the collision. Four of the officers and fifty-seven of the men were saved in the two boats.

I respectfully enclose a list of the saved and lost, so far as can be ascertained from the officers and men. I have already communicated the sad inteltigence to the Rear Admiral, now at Hong Kong. I avail myself of the opportunity of sending this by the American sailing bark Benefactress, which

vesses sails to morrow for San Francisco.

The Pacific mail is now overdue from San Francisco and no steamer will sail for that port till about the 22d prox. Your obedient servant,

H. E. MULLEN. Lieutenant Commander, commanding. OFFICERS LOST.

The follwing is a list of officers who were lost on

Commander E. P. Williams, commanding. Lieutenant Commander William F. Stewart, exec-Lieutenant Commander Alonzo Muldaur, navi-

Lieutenant Commander Alonzo Muldaur, Havipating officer.

Masters Waiter Sargent and John R. Phelan.
Ensigns James W. Cowie Charles E. Browne, W.
E. Unley, George K. Bowers, Charles A. Copp, James
U. Hail, George K. Adams.
Paymaster Thomas L. Tullock.
Assistant Surgeon Edward Frothingham.
First Assistant Engineers N. B. Tilleg, Howland

ond Assistant Engineers Charles W. C. Senters, Second Assistant Engineers
John Torance.
Carpenter J. D. Fourier.
Paymasier's Cierk W. G. Thomas.

John Cannon.
John Cooper.
Wm. Clark.
George Chalmers.
John Date.
Hugh Donnelly. Win. Boynton. Anthony Botsford. Escuard Boston. Hugh Barnes,
John Boyle,
James Boyle,
Francis Burnes,
Joe Bliss,
Win Buster,
John Brown,
Henj, Babtist,
Miles Burne,
James Burne,
James Burne,
James J. Clark,
Deanis Crownan

Ernest Decker. Wm. D. Dolphine. Joseph Furgerson. Henry Fox. Edward Fitzpatrick Win. Farrel. Thomas Fallon. Charles Herrick, Thomas Fahon.
Charles Herriok,
John Hil.
Wan Hassingburgh.
John Hawkits.
Frank Hayden.
Hugh Mooney.
William Mahoney.
John McCluskey.
James McFrelan.
Hugh Murphy.
John Moran.
Charles Milter.
Jeremiah Mahony.
William McEwen.
Patrick McGrade.
Corneins Mahoy.
Christian Elsen.
James O'Brien.
William Fomeroy.
John Fettigrew.
John Shorter (colored).
John Shorter (colored).
John Shorter (colored).
David Townsend.
Geo. A. Walters.
Thos. Woolly.
Cas. Wren.
Wille (colored).
Thos. Walte Deanis Crownan. James Carey. James Cannon Toomas Reddy. Joseph Jeffreys. John C. Jervis. Thomas Keating. Cha
George Reinn. Jere
Windam C. Lewis. Will
George Longrame. Pau
Matthew Lynch. CorShedon C. Lyons. Chr
Patrics Savitie. Jam
James McCleney. Will
Joan Murony. Joh
Albert Muropy. Joh
Mistam Ricketts. Joh
Charles Schooning. Joh
John B Senter. Day
David Senter. Gee
Louis Sturges. The
George A. Stone. Cas
James Staniey. Win
John D. Mooney.
and the following Chinamen:
A. L. Wung. A. E.

and the following Chinamen:

A. L. Wung.
A. L. Low.
A. L. Tong.
A. L. Tong.
A. L. Tong.
A. H. Chang
and one boy, whose name is unknown.
THE OFFICERS SAVED.

Master Isage T. Yates.
Acting Boatswam Coarles Anderson.
Surgeon James Suduards.
Captam's Clerk Witham W. Crowninshield.
NAMES OF THE CREW SAVED.

William Anderson. Martin Mcliale. Thomas Begley. Wm. H. Bennett. Michael Boyle. William Britney. A. Mann. Michael Murray. Michael Murray.
Peter Norman.
Robert F. Pearl.
Washington Postly.
Charies Regan.
Edward Retily.
Wm. A. Ronen.
John Kustby.
Albert Rugert.
John Sweeney.
Peter Smith.
Henry Saunders.
Thomas Stevenson.
Abraham Statuod.
Pat Shean.
Thomas Spears.
John Squires.
James Stanley.
A. Sun.
As Li. A. Ching. A. Chow. Robert F. Dyer. Henry Gunery. John Green. Joseph Hueston. Joseph Huest Wm. Halto. Wm. Henry. John Jones. isaac Johns. James Jordan.
George N. Kauffman.
Wm. C. King.
John Kelly.
Thomas G. Lyons.
Joseph P. Long.
Jone J. Long. As La. William Taylor.

Jonn Long. James McDonald. Edward Maires. Paulp McDonald. THE INVESTIGATION IN VOKOHAMA. A letter from A. L. C. Postman, Secretary of the United States Legation at Japan, received in this city, relating to the disaster, says:-

William Tinker.

Heary Well. Caristian Yager.

Edward Tate. William Trial.

The matter is now being investigated and the re The matter is now being investigated and the resent with probably not be arrived at for some eight days at least. Lady Parker, whe of the British Minister at Japan, was a passenger on board the Bombay, and is one of the witnesses. Some hard swearing, I hear, is going on, and there is a good deat of feeling on the subject, now fortunately repressed for the moment, but hable to lead to unpleasantness. The Aroostook was chartered to recover the remains, if possible, of the poor fellows who went down, and she now is in Susquehanna Bay and her boats are in active service along the coast. Thus far only a skylight has been picked up.

Minister be Long and Sir Harry Parkes are in attendance at the English Consular Court, where the trial is being held.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ONEIDA.

Below we give sketches of some of the officers who perished in the ill-fated Oncida:-

COMMANDER EDWARD P. WILLIAMS. Of the unfortunate officers who lost their lives by the sinking of the Gneida Commander Edward P. Williams slove achieved reputation during the late rebellion, although nearly all the others participated in the various naval engagements and was born at Castine, Maine, in 1827, and was appointed from that State to the naval service on the 9th of September, 1847. On leaving the Naval School he was ordered to duty on board the sloop St. Marys, on which he remained until 1850, when he was ordered to the sloop Plymonth, and made his first cruise on her. From this vessel he went to the steam frigate Saranac, and in June, 1952, was ordered to the Naval Academy. On the 10th of June. 1852, he received his warrant as passed midship man, and as such served on board the sloop Dale until 1855, when he was promoted to the rank tember 16 of that year. At the outbreak of the renel lion Lieutenant Williams was ordered to the Atlantic Union troops at Pocotaligo upon him devolved the duty of covering the expedition, which he performed well. Subsequently he was ordered to the squadron operating against Charleston, and distinguished himself in the numerous engagements that took place between the rebel batteries on Morris Island and the federal fleet. At this time no held the rank of Lieutenant Commander, to which he had been commissioned on the 16th of July, 1862. He was one of the leaders in the famous night attack upon Fort Sumter, which was repulsed by the garrison with heavy loss to the federal in kuled, wounded and prisoners. Among the latter was Lieutenant Commander Williams, who remained in prison at Columbia, S. C., for over a year. On his exchange he was assigned to shore duty, on which he remained until the 9th of February, 1869, when he was ordered to command the ill-fated Oneids on the 25th of July, 1866, he was commissioned a Commander, which rank he held at the time of his Commander, which rank he held at the time of his death. He was in all respects an able, rallant officer, and his manner of meeting death was as heroic as his life.

as his life.

ENSIGN CHARLES E. BROWN.

Among the officers who were lost on board the Oneida none had finer promise than Ensign Charies E. Brown. He entered the service in July, 1853, and immediately took a leading position in his class. He was a young officer who was be oved by his classmates, esteemed by his superiors and respected by his supordinates. He was the holo of the famed class of 1867, which from 1853 was the ruling spirit of the Naval Academy. He was the son of a widow lady residing at Worcester, Mass., and entered the navy because he loved it. His attachment to the service never faitered. Throughout his course at the Academy he obtained the honors of high scholarship and was entrusted with many important positions which called for the exercise of the rarest qualities. In every emergency he proved faithful and energetic, and where humane impulses were in demand his were the hoblest and most generous. An able seaman, a careful navigator, a conscientious officer, it was but natural that his career should have chained the affections of his friends and won but the confidence of the authorities. Mr. Brown ENSIGN CHARLES E. BROWN.

demand his were the noblest and most generous. An able seaman, a careful navigator, a conscientious officer, it was but natural that his career should have chained the affections of his friends and won him the confidence of the authorities. Mr. Brown had a large acquaintance in civil life, and there he was admired for his fascination of manner, for his clegant accompilishments, for his true genilemaniy instincts, for his maniliness and integrity. Though no word has been leit behind as to how he met his death, no one can doubt that he died with the heroism of a man and the Spartan courage of a seaman. He leaves a bereaved family, well known in Worcester, to mourn the loss of the family pride, and many citizens of New York who will long bear his name in lasting memory.

ENSIGN JAMES W. COWIE

was born in Scotland, and was appointed to the position of midshipman at the Kaval Academy, then at Newport, in February, 1863. The class of which he was a member shortly after became merged in the date of 1863, and there he was widely known and respected. Mr. Cowie was a finding the was a member shortly after became merged in the date of 1863, and there he was young man of genuine wit, kindly in his nature and decisive in action. His course at the Naval Academy was higbly commendable, and his dry drollery served to relieve the monotosy of tedicus and unwholesome hours. No one who knew him will forget his inimitable power of the ridiculous future. Latterly he resided in Washington. Mr. Cowie was justy beloved and had an auspicious future. Latterly he resided in Washington. Mr. Cowie, was lasty beloved and had an auspicious future. Latterly he resided in Washington. Mr. Cowie, ilke Mr. Brown, was connected with the most prominent events of his time at the Academy, and there every one will appreciate the serious character of his loss to the service in 1861. He is widely known throughout the service and has a large acquaintance in this city. He was known while at the Naval Academy for his geniality and his kindness, and these q

MIDSHIPMAN W. E. CHIER
was appointed from Pennsylvanta in July, 1864, and
neid a niga and honorable position in his class. He

was appointed from Pennsylvanta in July, 1804, and heid a huga and honorable position in his class. Ho was a fine young officer.

MIDSHIPMAN G. K. ADAMS
was a resident of Albany, N. Y.. occupied a fine position in his class, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

The other officers who lost their lives were highly valued in the navy, and were selected by the department for the East India service because of their pecunar fitness in latitudes most dangerous to the mariner.

THE STATE CANALS.

Discussion of the Funding Bill Before the State Legislature at a Meeting at the Chamber of Commerce-Views on the Subject as Expressed in Speeches and Resolutions.

A meeting was called for three P. M. vesterday, at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, of members of the Commercial Union Chamber of Commerce. New York Produce Exchange, Shipowners' Associa ject of the bill now before the State Legislature in reference to our State causis and discuss the best policy to pursue in regard to this important branch of interior navigation. Some twenty-five gentlemen, representing the various organizations named

Mr. PETER COOPER was called to the chair, and on calling the meeting to order briefly stated the object of the meeting as embracing most important and far-reaching interests. They owed half that New York was to-day to the Erie Canal. They had met to interchange views upon the expediency of fund-ing and consolidating the canal debt, so as to leave tolls unincumbered and thus secure full canal transit from our scaboard to the waters of the Mis-

Mr Isnapt T HATCH was the first speaker. He

said that he should not detain them in a lengthy speech, as his views had been carefully written out and were now in process of being printed in pam phiet form. He could not refrain, however, from giving a brief resurad of the situation. In the first place too high a tribute could not be paid to DeWitt Clinton, Gouvernear Morris, Robert Fulton, Stephen Van Rensselaer and others, the great fathers of the Erie Canal. This canal, as likewise most of the State canals, had been eminently successful. It was the design of the originators of this great project to make the canals free as soon as the expense of their structure had been paid. Long ago such expenses had been paid into the State Treasury; but this great original design had not yet been consummated. It remained with

the State Treasury; but this great original design had not yet been consummated. It remained with them to carry out this project by securing, if possible, the passage of the Funding bill now before the State Legislature. It was only necessary to change the State constitution. He referred to article seven, section twelve, of the State constitution, and claimed that under this section they could borrow money for this purpose, the same to be funded and paid in eigiteen years. This proposed change of the constitution was the shortest way to reach the matter. He referred to the canal system as prevailing in Great Britain. Russia, Prussia, France and other European countries, and, in conclusion, dwelt upon the constitutionality of the bill before the State Legislature. In the course of his speech a letter was read from George F. Comstock, endorsed by John K. Porter and John Gauson, and another from William M. Evar:s, docaring the bill constitutional.

Mr. MOULTON, of the Produce Exchange, made a lengthy speech on the subject. He pronounced this as one of the most important subjects that was now before the public for consideration. He reviewed the business of the State canals for the past two years as gathered from official sources. The canals had been a failure. They were now returning to the oid ideas. Everybody began to see the necessity of free canals. The problem was not what is cheapest for the time, but what will be producive of the greatest benefit in the long run. Referring to the act of 1811, he showed that the original design of the Eric Canal was what they had in contemplation to-day. This bill was drawn by Clinton, Morris and Fulton, and shows the wisdom of those men on this matter. He quoted at length statistics showing the growing amount of transportation on the canal and the diversion of trade connected with it. The great tax to make up this deficiency and thereby give distrouble in the way susting from the seased the State revenue, and that this result would compel a direct satisfaction to the people. the organization of the commercial union and the action and indefatigable efforts in the interests of inland navigation. In continuing his remarks ne insisted that the canals were not intended in any

action and indefaugable efforts in the interests of inland navigation. In continuing his remarks he insisted that the canals were not intended in any way to be piaced in opposition to railroads.

Mr. Erastus Brooks was the next speaker. The Constitutional Convention of 1846 was composed of able and patriotic men. Their notions were pure, however mistaken may have been their action in some cases. He also referred to the last Constitutional Convention and the provisions calling for using militions of the revenues of the canals for the enlargement of the canals and paying the State indebtedness. There were, he urged, many and serious difficulties in their way; but all these obstacles would be overcome. They owed to the originators of the Eric Canal a debt that could never be paid. In 1868 the value of reight orought over the Eric Canal and its laterals exceeded two hundred millions of tons, an amount exceeding all the freight brought to this city from all other portions of the globe. He was not an enemy to railroads. They needed both railroads and canals. The Eric Canal had paid into the Treasury of New York twenty-three million dollars over and above its cost. The Sence and Cayuga had paid its entire expenses and three hundred thousand dollars over naif a million of dollars. There were some non-paying canals, but taken together they had yielded to the State a revenue of some seventy millions of dollars. As showing the change in public sentiment he called to mind the fact that when the bill for the Eric Canal was brought before the State Legislature a committee of seven went from this city and Albany and protested against the bill for the Eric Canal was brought before the State cherical and the fact that when the bill for the Eric Canal was brought before the State cherical and he had been repeatedly made and which was now before the State Legislature. The canal debt hung like a milistone about their necks; but the way had been laid open for getting over this obstacle. The constitution of 1845 could be changed and

een years. The scheme was entirely practicable.
Messra Nathaniel Sands, Carlos Cobb, Jeremiah
R. Robinson, Samuel Hazleton, Jr., and Francis E.
Moulton were, on motion, appointed a committee on R. Robinson, Samuel Hazicton, Jr., and Francis E. Moulton were, on motion, appointed a committee on resolutions.

General Elijah F. Ward, ex-member of Congress, next read a lengthy speech. Mainly it was concurrent with the remarks of the previous speakers. Recently he had made a tour of some of the leading countries in the Old World, and while there studied the causes of the rise and decline of national progress. He was very greatly surprised to find that the canais had a great inducence. From this he proceded to explain in detail the present condition of our binand commerce, instituting a comparison between canals and railroads. Tracing next with prophetic eye the coming destiny of our country and the growth of its inland transportation, and in this future view taking into account all the great arteries of trade throughout the length and breadth of the country, he presented an array of facts not only highly interesting, but most convincing in establishing the points of argument embodied in his speech. His remarks, which in fact were exhaustive on the subject, were listened to with the closest attention. Succeeding Mr. Ward's speech the Committee on Resolutions named above presented a series of resolutions for the action of the meeting. These resolutions endorsed the Funding bill in every particular, and satisfaction not only with the constitutionality of the same but assured and complete confidence in its passage being productive of great and incaiculable good to our inland navigation. They were adopted without discussion, and after a few remarks by the President recoiting some interesting experiments made by himself some fity years ago in the East river, in the presence of Fulton, the great steamboat inventor, showing a new motive power for propeling boas, which the design then was to introduce on the Frie Canal, the meeting adjourned.

THE PROPOSITION TO MAKE JERSEY CITY A PORT OF ENTRY. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:I noticed in your paper of yesterday a communihad passed the House of Representatives on the 4th inst making Jersey City a port of entry, and

Mr. Cleveland, by unanimous coment, introduced a bill (H. R. No. 1,415) creating a collection district in New Jersey to be called "the Jersey City collection district," and consti-tuting Jersey City a port of entry, which was read a first and second time and referred to the Committee on Com-

H. C. CALKIN, Seventh district, New York.

sylvania.

The Murderers of the Peightal Family Hanged at Huntingdon.

HISTORY OF THEIR TERRIBLE CRIME.

Statements of the Criminals Regarding the Tragedy.

A Wretched Atheist and a Kepentant Sinner.

Scenes and Incidents of the Fatal Hour.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 9, 1870. Gottlieb Bohner, altas Charley Moore, and Albert von Bodenburg were executed here to-day for the murder of the Peigntal family, near this place, on the 17th of last November. The circumstances of the assassination were of the most atrocious character, and so incited public opinion against the marderers that not a voice has been heard in sympathy for them. It was a deliberately planned, cold-blooded paratively small sum of money was the only object sought by the perpetrators in the commission of their horrid deed, and for the possession of this the two assassins butchered a grayheaded old man, his wife and a promising boy.

THE MURDERED FAMILY

consisted of Mr. John Peightal, aged sixty-five years; Mrs. Sarah Peightal, about the same age, and Scott Garner, a lad of ten years, who was living with them. They resided three-quarters of a mile from Pleasant Grove station, on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, and about seven miles from this place. They had lived there for many years. Mr. Peightal owned a snug farm and was considered worth about \$10,000. The produce of this place had during the last few years yielded him some \$2,000, which he had hourded in his house, and respecting which he sometimes talked with intimate acquaintances. He had several brothers flying in the neighborhood, one of whose farms adjoined his own; and surrounded by numerous friends and relatives the aged couple were tranquilly finishing a quiet, happy life, apparently secure in everything that contributed to their comfort. While this family were thus contentedly filling the measure of their years

THE TWO MURDERERS. born and reared in different parts of the world, were hastening along converging paths of violence and crime to meet here in this peaceful valley, and unite in perfecting the blackness of their wicked deeds and hang together upon the gibbet. Gottlieb Bohner was born in Würtemberg on the 15th of May, 1830, of parents in easy circumstances. Rethen served three years as a miller for his uncle, and thence went to an adjoining province, where ne became a guard in the public parks. Here he shot and killed two men upon the suspicion that they were poachers, after which he entered the military service, and there shot a comrade in a duel about a girl. After punishment by fine for this act

not making business, at which he remained three years. In 1857 he entered the service in the Orimean war and served two years; then went to Switzerland and acted as secretary to his uncle for a year, and then enlisted in the Schleswig-Hoisten war, where he rose to the rank of captain. After leaving this service he was ent to prison eighteen months for smuggling goods, and in 1858 handed in the United States. He lived autornately in New York, Elizabethtown, and Phinacelphia for a while, and then came to this part of Pennsylvania. In 1868 he was sent to the penitentiary for stealing carpenter's tools at Hollidaysburg, and at the termination of his imprisonment last year he went to Altoons and obtained work in a lumber yard. It was at this place that he and Bonner became acquainted and plauned the robbery of the Peightal family.

THE MURDIER

was probably not decided upon when the subject was first discussed by the two men, and there still remains a slight shadow of doubt upon the theory that both intended to kill the family, but as each asserts that the other committed the deed while he watched outside, Bodenburg's declarations of inno-

that both intended to kill the landly, but while he asserts that the other committed the deed while he watched outside. Bodenburg's declarations of innocence of an intent to commit murder are not rethat both intended to kill the family, but as each asserts that the other committed the deed while he watched outside. Bodenburg's declarations of innocence of an intent to commit murder are not received with much credit. The evidence at the trainal bode that on the evening of the 17th of November Bohner and Bodenburg went to Peightal's house, murdered the family while at supper by shooting them with pistols and blows wich a hatchet, after which they ransacked the house, carrying away about \$2,000 in specie and currency. Before leaving they heaped straw and articles of bedding upon the corpses and set fire to them, for the purpose of destroying all evidences of their crime, As soon as this was done they came to Huntingdon and lingered about the saloons until the three o'clock A. M. train for the west came along. In the meantime the murdered family had been discovered, and the intelligence reaching Huntingdon shortly after the two saspiciously acting men had left on the train, word was telegraphed to Altoona, thirty miles distant, to search the train for them on its arrival there. At Altoona both men were overbauled, and on the 18th were brought back to this place. An excited crowd of people met the officers at the station, and but for the wise precautions taken by Sheriff Neely would have hing the suspected men on the spot. A rope was thrown over Bouner's head, and it was only by the most determined efforts on the part of the Sheriff and a strong force of deputies that the prisoners could be conducted to the jail. On the 18th or January the two men were tried, convicted, and sentenced to death.

After sentence was pronounced each of the prisoners made a written statement, giving particulars of the murder, which, as they are now interesting, coming from the men themselves, I substitute for the synopsis of the developments of the trial. These statements, although conflicting in some respects, afford as intelligible an account of the affair as can be obtained from any source.

BOHNER's conflicting in some respects

In the privy by digging a hole with his hand and burying it.

BODENBURG'S CONFESSION

CONSISTS MORE Of a report of Boliner's statements to him in prison, and is as follows:—

Every one acquainted with our affair will recollect that we had a whiskey bettle. From the time we came away from that place to Huntingdon I did not see nor hear any more about it. Had at different times intended to ask Charley, but never came so far. On the likit of February as I was lying on my bee in my cell thinking over our affairs, how great a misfortune a few drinks of whisky night bring about I also in this connection came to think of our bottle, if one up and a seed charley what had become of our bottle, if one up and misfortunes a few drinks of whiskey might bring about, I also in this connection came to think of our bottle, I rose up and asked Charley what had become of our bottle, "Oh," said be, "that d—d Irish woman broke it to pieces." I asked him how did this bappen? did you not hit her right? "Oh," said be, "I don't know." He now continues to tell:—"As I came into the house they all three sat around the table and ate," and said be, "you know where each one had his seat at the table; you also have been in at different

she could not keep me, I appeared to her to be a loader, who had not much stomach for working. Then I sulled the bottle of my picked in each hand the last in the sain it. Then Look of my picked in each hand the last in the sain it. Then Look of pixel in each hand the last in the sain it. Then Look of pixel in each should go to work it any stomach to work; I want your money and that quickly, or PR shoot every once of you. Then I hed the pixels at teem. Then the old woman sold they had nothing and what they had I could not have; I should go to work I was a loafer. This made me mad, and so likewise it cracked. I shot the old man the boy fell also. He groaned around on the floor. Then I shot the old woman, but it seems did not hit he old man the boy fell also. He groaned around on the floor. Then I shot the old woman but it seems did not hit her rightly, She fell back on her chair but said nothing. Then I loaded again one of the pistols and gave the boy a shot; he thereupon stopped his groaning. I now treat to load again, but as I was loading the old woman caught me by the arm and stood up from the chair and tried to place becaeff upon the defence. I however immediately threw her down on the soor alongside of the old man. Then I again tried to load, but did not succeed, for the old woman picked up the breakness of the old man. Then I again tried to load, but did not succeed, for the old woman picked up the breakness of the sain should any stream the old man and struck at me and hit me on my coat pocket where I should again her hand on the core, of the sain courte. I then also caught hold of the obovel, on the sain should also the sain to the door that I should again her like the sain to do the sain to the door that I should again her like the sain to the sain the sain the sain to the sain the sain to the sain the sain the sain the sain th

Several other letters were written by Bonner, some of which were of the most biasphemous character, and seemed more inc the rayings of a madman than the composition of reason, the called the junge "the hog shepherd sitting in the court," and "I have laughed heartily over that crime, as I shall kill you like mad dogs," and that he would "count now muce lead and shot I need in the next twenty years, especially for the dogs who are satting in the court." One of the letters concluded as ioliows:— Yes, we are going in company, and was to you people of Huntingdon. Your town such de hald in asker, and whoever will reast shall be snot down. I repeat again you sould not follow us, and if you will not it shall make a trial with you then. I have got a pood eye, which meer masses the right centre. I need only one inter and go to hell. That all this will happen I testify it here with my signature.

From devil, from hell, from death and destruction.

Y, M, and B.

From devil, from hell, from death and destruction.
Y. M. and B.

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From devil, from hell, from death and destruction.

Y. M. and B.

A DESPERATE ATTEMIT TO ESCAPE

was made last Fricty by homer, who has, throughont his imprisonment, manufested the most hardened nature. The guard, who occupies an apartment adjacent to the cells of the prisoners, had gone
into Bohner's cell, as usual, to give him his breakfast, when the condemned man sprang upon the unsuspecting official with the ferocity of a fager and
commenced locating him but he head with his handcuifs, which he had succeeded in twisting loose from
one of his wrists with the aid of a bed screw. While
the struggle was at its height one of the other prisoners came in, and, seizing a poker, he belabored
Bohner on the skail so as to partially stun him, and
the wretch was finally forced back into his
cell. During the métée Bonner managed to
get possession of the keys of the cells
and threw them to his comrade, Bouenburg, to enable me latter to unlock his door
and come out; but Bodenburg refused to participate
in the attempt to escape. As there were various
weapons, such as pistois, axes and from bars, at
hand in the anteriom, there is no doubt that had
Bonner succeedes in overpowering the guard he
would have made quick work with any ethers who
might have recisted him.

The PREPARATIONS FOR EXECUTION
were actively commenced yesteriay. Sherif
Neehey and the religious adviser of the prisoners,
fley, L. D. Stecket, were besieged at an carly hour
by earer applicants for admission to the jail, who
docked in crowds about the piace, watching every
movement. The gallows was erected within the
jail yard, which is surrounded by a wail about
twenty-five feet high; but a steep hil which rises
and up you from the rear of the jail overlooks the interior, and rendered all efforts to conduct the execution privately aboutive. The scaffold was fifteen feet
high, and seven feet above it was the cross bar,
bearing two from hooks, to which the ropes were
attached. The drop consisted

about a girl. After punishment by fine for this act he left the service at the age of twenty-six, and eight years later both, his parents having died, he emigrated to America, and in May 1833, enlisted in the Seventleth New York Volunteers. He states that he shot a Confederate soldier on the field after the battle of Deep Bottom, Va., and that, receiving shortly afterwards a wound in the loot, he remained in hospital at City Point until his regiment was mustered out of service. After staying in New York about a year he went to Philadelphia, and finally came to Dudley, in this coanty. While there he was convicted of stealing goods and other offences, for which he was sentenced to the Pentennary for two Fears. In prison he changed his name to Charley Moore, and at the expiration of his sentence he returned to this section and worked on the canal between Altoona and Mapicton, during which period he met his accomplice in the murder for which he has just suffered death.

Albert Von Bodenburg was born in Hanover on the 17th of October, 1339. At the age of six he studied music, and at fourteen was sent to a university to propare him for school teaching. After teaching school about eighteen months he went into the cabinet making business, at which he remained three years. In 1857 he entered the service in the Orimean war and served two years; then went to Switzerland and acted as secretary to his uncle for a year, and then enlisted in the Solleswig-Hoistein war, where he rose to the rank of captain. After leaving this service he was sent to prison eighteen months for the new of the press on the same afternoon, and was a sent to prison eighteen months for service he was sent to prison eighteen months for the new of the press on the same afternoon and was a sent to prison eighteen months for the new of the press on the same afternoon and was a sent to prison eighteen months for the press of the press on the same afternoon and was a sent to prison eighteen months for the press of the press on the same afternoon and was a

presentatives of the press on the same afternoon. Bodenburg's address consisted of an appeal to Rohner (alnas Chariey Moore) to own the whole truth, and was as follows:—

Charley, the time is now gotting very short for us to live; then we will have to appear before the judgment seat of God. We will there receive our reward for the uceds done in the body, be they good or evil. You have so often promised and sworn to me that you would bring about my release, I therefore now once more pray you, in the name of God, to tell the truth; if you cannot or will not save my life, at least save your own poor soul from evertaiting damnation. There is at lial some time. You have no right to say that a man dies like a beast, or that when a man dies all is own. I know only to well that something man these list own that something that which you say to be directly yourself before the throne of our Lord Jesus. I can assure your power to tell the truth. Neither can you humble you appear to tell the truth. Neither can you humble you appear to tell the truth. Neither can you humble you can do whaterer you choose. But pray tell me what pleasure can this be to you that it be hung with you. I have fortunately not depended much on you, for I think I knew you—you have no feeling for your fellow man. It is true, I believed very confidently that the Court would not condemn me to die, since I wont with you with the sole purpose of stealing this money; nor have I aken the life of any man, in full consciousness of which also I can die. If you reflect upon this saffair how terribiy you battered this woman's head with the shovel, how besseehingly she begged you to space he life you should be believed more than myelf, since I told the truth from the first day we came here. All this appears not to have been considered before the Court, all this I did not know in time or else I would have told all myself at the time I was asked whether I had anything to say. I had the condence that those who had the law in his had not happen, according as it appea

I am not able to judge. Therefore I beave a in the hands of God. He is the righteous Judge. His powerful Word I will soon hear and will submit myself to His righteous punishment. Beloved friends—that I may so call you caused me a peculiar pleasure—I cannot by work of mouth tell you, you may therefore receive it from my pen, for the pain which I suffer prevents me from telling you, for I take nothing out of this work but the empty pages whereon I make known my tenrs and complaints. My tears flow while I am writing—my last tears reat upon this page. Think of me here as I will think of you in youder happy world. I have no fears of the grave; I rather long for it, because I shall there find rest from pains and troubles suffered and endured.

shall there and reas from pains and troubles suitered and eadired.

[rice a German bymn in reference to the grave is inserted.]

Beloved all in Huntingdon, I say once more to you all my farewell, with the hope, however, to see each other in the region
beyond, where pain and tears and troubles shall be no more;
where .od will wipe away all tears from our eyes; where we
shall all bloom in evertasting spring. I will be accorded in
your behalf; will consecrate to you my last sigh. During my
last thought for you death will translate me into the better
life. Let me here conclude. My hand treables; tears becloud my eyes. To certify to the truth of this I seal it with
my death and attest it with my signature. Very respectfully,

AN INTERITIES WITH THE CONDEMNED.

cloud my eyes. To certify to the truth of this I seal it with my death and attest it with my signature. Very respectfully,

GOTTLIER YON BOHNES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE CONDEMNED

was had by the Herald reporter yesterday evening, but no new facts were elicited from the med. Bohner sat up in bed, with a gray shirt and pants on, and was laboriously writing a rambling composition, something like that aiready given as his dying address. His appearance was very repetiting. A thick mass of duit red hair hung uncombed over his brows, his flabby, brutal face was thinly covered with a stubby red beard, and his whole manner was that of a suiten wild beast when it first resigns itself to the confinement from which it has long and vainly endeavored to escape. He would say nothing of any practical bearing in reply to courteous inquiries, and ait who sought to converse with him quickly left him to his own moody and feroclous thoughts.

Bodenburk was very much affected and has excited no little sympathy among all by his despairing courterance. He stood at the gate of his ceil, and talked in a low, weary, pittiul tone, as if mutely appealing for succor in his extremines. He avoided conversation about his antecedents in Germany, and seemed disposed only to talk in relation to the circumstances of the murder, which he insists was committed by Bohner without his knowledge. He made no new statements, Rowever, and had evidently abandoned all tope of reprieve, which some thought might yet be procured by telegraph from Harrisbay if Bohner would admis that he himself committed the murder alone.

Bodenburk's was to have been married.

committed the murder alone.

BODENBURG'S SWEETHEART,

to whom it is reported he was to have been married iast Nevember, visited him last night in his ceit. The girl lives in Altoona and is said to be quite respected. She was completely overcome by her emotions during the interview, and in commiseration of her sorrow the two lovers were not allowed to be disturbed by the curious.

CONDITION OF THE CULPRIFS THIS MORNING.

Both men passed a restless night and this morning

of her sorrow the two lovers were not allowed to be disturbed by the entropy.

CONDITION OF THE CULPRITS THIS MORNING.

Both men passed a restless night and this morning were visited at an early hour by several clergy men. There was no change in the demeanor of the condemned as the hour for the execution approached, and so passive were they that the attention of the people was aimost wholy diverted from them by the busy scenes in and around the fail.

By ten A. M. an immense assemblage of citizens had collected, and every available point of observation was crowded with spectators. About 400 tiegels of admission to the fail yard were issued by the sheriff. The proprietor of a stable on the buff overlooking the prison enclosure bored the side of the building full of anger holes, which he rented out at a dollar appear to the people, and four dollars per head was charged for positions of the platforms erected outside the fail wall. One man planted a high positioning in the ground and charged ten comes per minute for the privilege of chimologia and getting a gimpse of the gallows.

Another statement from Bohner was produced, but consisted only of assertions that Bodenburg was equally guilty with himself, and a few unimportant details of the murder.

Ascenbing the scapell.

At twenty-five minutes past twelve the two prisoners were brought out and mounted the scadold. Bohner was bareaeaded, and wore a blouse, white shirt and brown pants. He walked with his eyes cast upon the ground, and did not at any time appear to take notice of what was going on. Bodenburg was dressed similarly to Bonner, and wore a block leit hat. He recognized and bowed to an acquaintance as he passed through the yard to the gailows, and after mounting the scaffold looked hurriedly about upon the multitude as it seeking a familiar face.

and aster mounting the scalind looked hurredly about upon the multitude as it seeking a familiar face.

Both men were very pale, and at times had to be firmly supported by the shertar and deputies. While the preliminates were being arranged Bodenburg handled for a moment the noose which hung near his managled hands, slipping the knot down as if to see now easily it worked; but Bonner, with half-closed eyes, maintained the most dogged demeanor.

THE LAST WORDS OF THE CONDEMNED.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Sikes, Bodenburg read his dying statement, as given above, and was inlowed by a prayer from Rev. Mr. Clark. Rev. Mr. Steckel then asked the men if they had anything further to say. Bodenburg replied in the negative, but Bohner exclaimed in German, "We were both in. We are ooth guilty of death," at which Bodenburg vehemently cried out, "Shame on you! You know that I killed no one." As the Sheriff was adjusting the ropes about the men's necks Bodenburg broke out in a lond voice, "O Lord Jesus! I am coming home. Forgive my sins and take my poor soul up in Thy kingdom. Amen. Amen."

THE EXECUTION.

The clergy then left the scaffold and the black caps were pulled over the faces of the condemned. The Sheriff shook hands with each man, and, waving his hand as a signal to the executioner, the prop was jerked from beneath the trap just as Bodenburg exclaimed. "Tell my family —" There was very little movement of the muscles observable. The necks of both men wereavidently broken by the iail.

After hanging twenty-live minutes the bodies were lowered and buried in neat coffins by the Sheriff. A number of women watched the execution from the jail windows and Auger Hole Stable, and the crowd finally become that the Sheriff mounted the seep of the scaffold and cried out, "I invest you, deputies, with authority to use your revolvers, if necessary, to clear the walls." This had the desired effect, and auer the bodies were removed the people slowly dispersed.

THE FENIAN IMBROGLIO.

The Antecedents of Dr. Keenan, the Assassin-His Connection With the Brotherhood-The Troubles in the Senate-The Feud It may not be uninteresting to the public to learn

that Dr. Keenan, who is now in prison here, charged with the attempted assassination of Mr. P. J. Meenan, has been both a tried and trusted official of the O'Neill branch of the Fenian organization. He is the son of a respectable north of Ireland business man, and had been sent to this country by the Atlantic as special envoy on a highly important mission. So well had he performed this service that he was taken into high favor here and commissioned to recross the ocean and undertake an infinitely more difficult and dangerous job. This also he performed with great nerve and judgment, although often at the risk of his life and liberty. At last, however, Ireland became too hot for him, and, like Stephens, he had to fly to France. From this latter country he sailed a few months ago, arriving here just at the time there was a break up of the officers at No. 10 West Fourth street, and when General O'Neill, in consequence of the action of Senate and the Executive Committee make friends. I could do nothing for myseal to an wast officied. There is the service that it is the third to be trained to the year of the service that it woodward does not take the life of any man cannot be condemned to cealth. This are it is our Father which is in heaven. It will also by this have appeared who the real nurieer is; lowever, the word appeared who the real nurieer is; lowever, the word appeared who the real nurieer is; lowever, the word appeared who the real nurieer is; lowever, the word of the proposed open me and twenty the second of here that it show too late. To save one unjustly condemned it is those who can be the saturation of here that it show too late. To save one unjustly condemned it is those who lowed the saturation of the separation of the same of the saturation of the separation of the same it will not not be took of the interior of co. He is the Great Judge. He ways "Vangeance's mine; if will repay," in Himi place my trust; to him I live and del I is true only the separation of the same in the same of the same of the same in t of the organization, was left almost alone at headquarters-Colonel Byron, Major O'Leary, Mr. James